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REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

Finding much delinquency among his people in America, due largely to unhealthy city life, he urges them to get out of the great urban industrial centers, and into the small towns or rural districts. "Let us look forward to Italian agricultural colonies." This policy we can hardly approve if such colonists are to be held together in tight groups as outposts of the mother country.

I am unable to substantiate his statement as to the relative rate of homicide among the native born Americans and Italian immigrants. "The majority of homicides in New York," he claims, "are the work of Americans." In the Reports of the Immigration Commission (Abstracts, ii., 186), a table is cited showing the relative frequency of offenses of personal violence tried before the New York City magistrates' courts from 1901-8. Under the heading *violent assault*, Italy appears with 3.5 per cent of the cases as against 0.8 per cent for the United States. Under *homicide* Italy again heads the list with 0.7 per cent, against 0.5 per cent for the United States. These are the absolute figures. The disproportion would appear even greater if the figures were adjusted to the quota each race group contributes to the general population.

University of Pittsburg.

A. J. TODD.

LA POLICE SCIENTIFIQUE AU BRESIL, PAR *Elycio de Carvalho*. Bibliotheque du Boletim Policial VIII, Imprensa Nacional, Rio De Janeiro 1912, pp. 19.

This 19-page illustrated monograph by the directors of the Rio Police School, which constitutes the eighth number of the Brazilian Police Bulletin is both interesting and instructive. Fourteen pages are devoted to a consideration of the principles upon which scientific police work are founded and to an exposition of the relationship between scientific police work and criminal anthropology, psychology and psychiatry.

The Police School of Rio was established by order of the chief of police on January 12, 1912. The curriculum of this school affords instruction in the general causes of crime, the customs and habits of criminals, the methods of criminal investigation, the Brazilian penal law and police regulations, the portrait parlor, finger prints, and photography.

It is the purpose of this police school to change the attitude of the police. By instructing the men thoroughly in the psychology of the criminal and the habits of criminals it increases their efficiency in the war against crime. Instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations, assigned reading in treatises, laboratory work, map work, finger prints and photographs. The students also receive copies of the Police Bulletin each month free of charge. The course of study is completed in one year, and its graduates have demonstrated in practical police work the value of the training which they have received.

New York City.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD.